

INFORMATION LETTER

Not for
Publication

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members
Only

No. 870

Washington, D. C.

February 14, 1942

Tin Limitation and Machinery Priority Orders Issued

The War Production Board, in two concurrent orders issued February 11, brought about a drastic reduction in the manufacture, sale, delivery and use of tin cans and granted high priority rating to canners for repairs, maintenance and expansion of producing facilities.

The tin limitation order, designated Conservation Order M-81, is expected by WPB to result in a saving of approximately 40 per cent in the amount of tin used by the canning industry this year, as compared with 1941, the Containers Branch estimating that the order will reduce consumption to 24,500 tons from the 40,000 or more tons of tin used in tinplate manufacture for tin cans last year. (Lend-lease consumption is not included in the figures for either year.)

The priority order (Preference Rating No. P-115) designed to enable canners to pack the fruits and vegetables provided for in the tin conservation order, grants a rating of A-1-a—the highest WPB can grant—for emergency repairs to avert spoilage of fruits or vegetables. A rating of A-3 is granted for other repairs, maintenance and expansions. Previously the canning industry operated under P-100, which carried a preference rating of A-10.

As soon as copies of the two orders were officially released the Association distributed them to the industry through a special mailing. In the columns below are presented brief introductory explanations of the two orders, followed by a full reproduction of the text of each.

CANS FOR 1942 PACKS DESIGNATED

Conservation Order Controls Use of Tin for Tinplate by Classification of Commodities

The War Production Board in Order M-81 has limited the use of tin and tinplate for the manufacture of cans and for the packing of many food items this year. Products that may be packed in cans are placed in three classifications:

1. Primary Products. Unlimited quantities of tin may be used for packing such products.
2. Secondary Products. Tin allowed for the packing of these products is limited to that used for the 1940 pack, except where other limitations are placed on individual products.
3. Special Products. Tin allowed for the packing of products listed in this classification is limited to that used for the 1940 pack, except where other limitations are placed on individual products.

The specific products listed in each classification are given in the text of the order which is published below.

In addition to the products listed in the three groups mentioned, tin cans for certain products listed as "non-essentials" are cut 50 per cent for the remainder of February and are then discontinued entirely.

The restrictions on the use of tin or tinplate noted above apply to the packing of these products for the civilian trade

(Continued on page 6854)

HIGH RATING FOR CANNING MACHINERY

Fruit and Vegetable Canners Given Blanket Priority Preference for 1942 Season

Canners of fruits and vegetables have been given a high preference rating for their purchases of repairs and new equipment for 1942, through the provisions of Order P-115, issued February 11. The order authorizes canners of these products to use the priority ratings to purchase repairs and operating supplies by simply placing the following endorsement on the purchase order:

"Preference Rating A-3 is applied hereto under Preference Rating Order No. P-115 with the terms of which Order the undersigned is familiar.

(Name of Producer or Supplier and Serial Number, when required)

By.....
(Duly Authorized Official)"

Canners will be required to report to the War Production Board on Form PD-81A the repairs and supplies they purchase under this order.

For the purchase of new machines, whether they be for replacement of worn-out machines or additions to present lines, Form PD-285 must be made out and sent to WPB. If approved, it will be countersigned and returned to the canner. The canner will then attach it to his purchase

order, sending both to the supplier. This gives the canner an A-3 rating for the delivery of the machines ordered.

In case of a breakdown a canner may use an A-1-a rating in his endorsement of his purchase order for repairs, but he must supply certain information to WPB by telegraph. Order P-115 was written for canners of fruits and vegetables primarily, but suppliers of equipment and supplies other than the manufacturer of canning machinery may extend the ratings authorized in the order to replace the materials used in filling the canner's orders. Manufacturers of canning machinery will obtain the materials needed for manufacture of the machines supplied to canners through use of another order. Text of the order follows.

TITLE 32—NATIONAL DEFENSE

CHAPTER IX—WAR PRODUCTION BOARD; SUBCHAPTER B—DIVISION OF INDUSTRY OPERATIONS; PART 1085—MAINTENANCE AND EXPANSION OF PLANTS CANNING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Preference Rating Order No. P-115

Section 1085.1. *Preference Rating Order.* For the purpose of facilitating the acquisition of Materials, in the public interest and to promote the national defense, for (1) the maintenance in good repair of plants and equipment used by Producers canning fruits and vegetables, and (2) the necessary expansion of the productive capacity of such existing plants and equipment, preference ratings are hereby assigned to deliveries of such Materials upon the following terms:

(a) Definitions

For the purpose of this Order:

(1) "Producer" means any person located in the United States, its territories and possessions, engaged in the business of canning fruits or vegetables, or any person, located in the Dominion of Canada, to whom and in whose name a copy of this Order is specifically issued.

(2) "Canning" means the preparation of fruits and vegetables for market by packing such fruits and vegetables (either alone or in combination with other commodities) in hermetically sealed containers and sterilizing by the use of heat and includes all operations required for or usually incidental to such preparation.

(3) "Material" means any commodity, equipment, accessory, part, assembly, or product of any kind.

(4) "Maintenance" means minimum upkeep necessary to enable the Producer's existing plant and equipment to be used at its maximum rate of operation permissible under General Preference Order M-81 (To Conserve the Supply and Direct the Distribution of Tinplate and Terneplate) and other like Orders.

(5) "Repair" means restoration of a Producer's machinery, plant or equipment to sound working condition after physical depreciation, wear and tear, damage, destruction of parts or the like have impaired its fitness for service but not to an extent involving major reconstruction.

(6) "Material Required for Operation" means operating supplies not to be physically incorporated in the finished product, nor used as packaging or fuel.

(7) "Replacement" means substitution of new machinery, plant or equipment for existing machinery, plant or equipment, when not constituting repair.

(8) "Addition and Expansion" means introduction of additional plant or equipment, other than replacements, to increase the productive capacity of a Producer's existing

plant or equipment, without enlarging existing building space.

(9) "Supplier" means any person with whom a contract or purchase order has been placed for delivery of Material to a Producer or to another Supplier.

(b) Assignment of Preference Ratings

Preference Ratings are hereby assigned, subject to the restrictions and conditions of paragraphs (d) and (e) hereof:

(1) A-1-a to deliveries, to a Producer, of Material directly required for emergency Maintenance or Repair, to avert spoilage of fruit or vegetables because of an actual breakdown or suspension of a Producer's operations.

(2) A-3 to deliveries, to a Producer, of Material required for Repair, Maintenance, or Operation, or which will be physically incorporated into Material which will be delivered for such use.

(3) A-3 to deliveries to a Producer of Material required for Replacement, Addition or Expansion, or which will be physically incorporated into Material which will be delivered for such use, excluding, however, any deliveries

(i) for the construction of new buildings, or the establishment of new plants,

(ii) for the establishment of new production lines, except for the canning of peas and tomatoes, or

(iii) for any other purpose that, in the opinion of the Director of Industry Operations at the time application is made, as provided in paragraph (e)(1)(iii) below, is not in the public interest, does not promote the national defense, or is in conflict with the policy of General Preference Order M-81 (To Conserve the Supply and Direct the Distribution of Tinplate and Terneplate) or other like Orders.

(4) For the purposes set forth in paragraphs (1), (2) and (3) herein, the ratings therein assigned are also assigned to deliveries to any Supplier of Material which will be delivered by him or another Supplier to the Producer under the ratings assigned above, or which will be physically incorporated into Material which will be so delivered; and the ratings assigned in paragraphs (2) and (3) are also assigned to deliveries which will be used, within the limitations of paragraph (d) hereof, to replace in such Supplier's inventory Material which is delivered by him under the ratings assigned above; provided, however, that no Supplier engaged in the business of manufacturing machinery may apply or extend a rating hereunder in order to obtain delivery of material to be used by him in the manufacture of machinery or parts whether or not to be physically incorporated in such machinery.

(c) Persons Entitled to Apply Preference Ratings

The preference ratings hereby assigned may, in the manner and to the extent hereby authorized, be applied by

(1) a Producer, provided, however, that if the Material is for Replacement, Addition or Expansion the rating may be applied by the producer only after specific advance approval of the War Production Board pursuant to Paragraph (e).

(2) any Supplier of Material to the delivery of which a preference rating has been applied as provided in paragraph (e), and subject to the limitations of paragraph (b)(4) provided, that the preference ratings hereby assigned may not be applied to deliveries of any Material to be used for purposes prohibited by any order or regulation issued by the Director of the Division of Industry Operations.

(d) Restrictions on Use of Ratings

(1) RESTRICTIONS ON PRODUCER

(i) Every contract and purchase order for Material, to which a preference rating is to be applied hereunder, must specify the date or dates by which delivery is required, and the preference rating may be applied only to such Material, or portion thereof, which, under the contract or purchase order, is to be delivered to the Producer for his operations during the calendar year 1942. The Producer may apply the ratings only to those quantities and kinds of Material essential to enable him to maintain his canning schedules for the calendar year 1942.

(ii) The Producer shall not apply any preference rating assigned by (b) (1) above to deliveries of Material to replace other Material withdrawn from his inventory or stores for Maintenance, Repair or Operation.

(iii) The Producer shall not apply any preference rating assigned by (b) (2) above if, in view of the current rate of consumption of his inventory or stores for Repair and Maintenance or Operation, the delivery of the Material to be rated would increase such inventory or stores above the minimum permitted or provided in paragraph (f) below.

(iv) The Producer shall not apply any preference rating hereunder unless the Material to be delivered cannot be secured when required without such rating.

(2) RESTRICTIONS ON SUPPLIER

(i) No Supplier may deliver Material pursuant to a rating applied to him by a Producer located in the Dominion of Canada, unless the endorsement on the purchase order placed with such Supplier includes a Serial Number.

(ii) No Supplier may apply the rating to obtain Material in greater quantities or on earlier dates than required to enable him to make on schedule a delivery rated hereunder, or within the limitations of (iii) and (iv) below, to replace in his inventory Material so delivered. He shall not be deemed to require such Material if he can make his rated delivery and still retain a practicable working minimum inventory thereof; and, if, in making such delivery, he reduces his inventory below such minimum, he may apply the rating only to the extent necessary to restore his inventory to such minimum.

(iii) A Supplier who supplies Material which he has in whole or in part manufactured, processed, assembled or otherwise physically changed may not apply the rating to restore his inventory to a practicable working minimum unless he applies the rating before completing the rated delivery which reduces his inventory below such minimum.

(iv) A Supplier who supplies Material which he has not in whole or in part manufactured, processed, assembled or otherwise physically changed, may, in restoring his inventory to a practicable working minimum, defer applications of the rating hereunder to purchase orders or contracts for such material to be placed by him until he can place a purchase order or contract for the minimum quantity procurable on his customary terms; provided, that he shall not defer the application of any rating for more than three months after he becomes entitled to apply it.

(e) Application of Preference Rating

(1) A Producer or any Supplier, in order to apply the preference ratings assigned hereunder to deliveries to him, must

- (i) endorse on each purchase order or contract which is covered by a rating assigned hereunder, a statement

in the following form, manually signed by an official duly authorized for such purpose, specifying the rating assigned:

"Preference Rating A— is applied hereto under Preference Rating Order No. P-115 with the terms of which Order the undersigned is familiar.

(Name of Producer or Supplier and Serial Number, when required)

By _____
(Duly Authorized Official)"

Such endorsement shall constitute a representation to the War Production Board and the Supplier with whom the purchase order or contract is placed that such purchase order or contract is duly rated in accordance herewith. Such Supplier shall be entitled to rely on such representation, unless he knows or has reason to believe it to be false. Any such purchase order or contract shall be restricted to Material the delivery of which is rated in accordance herewith.

- (ii) If preference rating A-1-a is applied, the Producer must, immediately upon placing his order for such Material, telegraph to the War Production Board the following with respect to such order:

- (a) The name and address of the Supplier
- (b) The reasons why such order required assignment of preference rating as Emergency Maintenance or Repair
- (c) A specific description of the Material included in the order, and
- (d) The invoice cost of each item of such Material.

- (iii) If the Material is required for Replacement, Expansion or Addition, the Producer shall not apply preference rating A-3, unless he shall have communicated with the War Production Board, describing the Material needed and the nature of the proposed Replacement, Expansion or Addition, and shall have received from the Director of Industry Operations a specific authorization to apply such rating. Such application for authorization may be made by a written statement on Form PD-285 or, in any emergency, by telegram giving substantially the information called for by said Form PD-285.

(2) With respect to a purchase order or contract placed before the effective date of this Order, and subject to the restriction in paragraphs (e) (1) (ii) and (iii) above, a preference rating may be applied by delivering to the Supplier a copy of such purchase order or contract endorsed as provided above.

(3) A Supplier who has received from two or more Producers or Suppliers endorsed purchase orders or contracts for Material to the delivery of which the same rating has been applied in accordance with this Order, may include in a single purchase order or contract, and (within the limitations of paragraphs (b) (4) and (d) hereof) may apply the rating to any or all of the Material which he in turn requires to make such rated deliveries or to replace in his inventory Material so delivered.

(f) Inventory Provisions

A Producer shall not accept deliveries (whether rated hereunder or not) of Material for Repair and Maintenance or Operation which will increase the inventory or stores available to the Producer for such purposes to an amount

greater than the minimum necessary for Repair and Maintenance and to sustain the current level of operations of the Producer, and the ratio of such inventory and stores to current operations shall in no event exceed the ratio of average inventory to average operation for the years 1938, 1939, and 1940.

(g) Records

In addition to the records required to be kept under Priorities Regulation No. 1, a Producer, and each Supplier placing or receiving any purchase order or contract rated hereunder, shall each retain, for a period of two years, for inspection by representatives of the War Production Board, endorsed copies of all such purchase orders or contracts, whether accepted or rejected, segregated from all other purchase orders or contracts or filed in such manner that they can be readily segregated for such inspection.

(h) Reports

Each Producer and each Supplier who applies a preference rating hereunder shall file such reports as may be required from time to time by the War Production Board; and until further notice any Producer or Supplier who applies a preference rating hereunder for emergency Maintenance or Repair, or for Repair, Maintenance, or Operation, shall file Form PD-81A on or before the 10th day of each month.

(i) Communications to War Production Board

All reports required to be filed hereunder, and all communications concerning this Order, shall, unless otherwise directed, be addressed to:

"War Production Board
Washington, D. C. Ref: P-115."

(j) Violations

Any Person who willfully violates any provision of this Order or who by any act or omission falsifies records to be kept or information to be furnished pursuant to this Order may be prohibited from receiving further deliveries of any Material subject to allocation, and such further action may be taken as is deemed appropriate, including a recommendation for prosecution under Section 35 (a) of the Criminal Code (18 U. S. C. 80).

(k) Revocation or Amendment

This Order may be revoked or amended at any time as to any Producer or any Supplier. In the event of revocation, deliveries already rated pursuant to this Order shall be completed in accordance with said rating, unless the rating has been specifically revoked with respect thereto. No additional applications of the rating to any other deliveries shall thereafter be made by the Producer or Supplier affected by such revocation.

(l) Applicability of Priorities Regulation No. 1

This Order and all transactions affected thereby are subject to the provisions of Priorities Regulation No. 1 (Part 944), as amended from time to time except to the extent that any provision hereof may be inconsistent therewith, in which case, the provisions of this Order shall govern.

(m) Effective Date

This Order shall take effect immediately and shall continue in effect through December 31, 1942, unless revoked, amended or modified prior thereto.

(P. D. Reg. 1 Amended, Dec. 23, 1941, 6 F. R. 6680; W. P. B. Reg. 1, January 26, 1942, 7 F. R. 561, E. O. 9024,

Jan. 16, 1942, 7 F. R. 329; E. O. 9040, Jan. 24, 1942, 7 F. R. 527; sec. 2(a) Public No. 671, 76th Congress, Third Session, as amended by Public No. 89, 77th Congress, First Session.)

Issued this 11th day of February, 1942.

J. S. KNOWLSON,
Director of Industry Operations.

Form PD-285, which must be used for the purchase of new machines for either replacement of worn-out units or for additions to present lines, is reproduced in replica on the page to the right of this column.

A-10 Rating for Farm Machinery Repairs

Agricultural machinery repair and maintenance will receive priority assistance through an amendment to Preference Rating Order P-100, issued February 10 by the Division of Industry Operations. A farmer who repairs his machines himself, or the repair man who does it for him, now may use an A-10 rating on his orders for all necessary materials and repair parts. The rating may be applied by "any person located in the United States, its territories and possessions, using tools or equipment to repair or maintain agricultural machinery."

The rating may not be used to obtain or replace items of capital equipment, nor is there any guarantee that the A-10 rating will be sufficient to secure delivery of all types of repair supplies containing scarce materials. As is the case with others entitled to use P-100, users of agricultural machinery must endorse an order for repairs with the following statement:

"Material for Maintenance, Repair, or Operating Supplies—Rating A-10 under Preference Rating Order P-100 with the terms of which I am familiar."

When an order for repair parts bearing a preference rating in accordance with the terms of the amendment is served upon a dealer or supplier, the supplier may extend the rating to obtain the material which is ordered, or to replace such material in his inventory.

New Rating Speeds Texas Smelter Construction

The United States tin smelter now under construction in Texas will be rushed to completion with the assistance of an A-1-a rating for materials, J. S. Knowlson, Director of Industry Operations, announced February 12.

The higher preference rating will permit more rapid delivery for certain necessary items which have been ordered but not yet delivered.

The plant, which was started as an 18,000-ton smelter, has been increased to 52,000 tons capacity and may be increased further. It will process Bolivian tin ore, as well as concentrates from Malaya and the Netherlands Indies received since the outbreak of hostilities in the Pacific.

While Bolivian ore is not expected in sufficient volume to keep the smelter in full operation over a long period it has a large supply of ore on hand and any further reshuffling of military forces around the world may result in concentrates from other areas reaching this country, the War Production Board states.

This form may be reproduced

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD
DIVISION OF INDUSTRY OPERATIONS
Social Security Building
Washington, D. C.

Application for Authority to Apply Rating Under Order P-115

(REPLACEMENT, ADDITIONS TO, AND EXPANSIONS OF PLANTS CANNING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES)

Producers (canners) requiring material for replacement, additions to, or expansions of machinery, plant or equipment for canning fruits or vegetables, unless using telegraph in an emergency, must fill in and submit this form in duplicate to the War Production Board (Ref: P-115) Food Supply Branch, Washington, D. C. File a separate form for each cannery where the material being requested in this application will be used.

1.	(Name of Supplier)	(Address)
2.	(Name of Cannery)	(Address)
3.	Description of Material Required	Measure of Unit
	Number Required	Invoice Cost Per Unit
	Fruit or Veg. for Which Item is Primarily Purchased	If for Replacement State Disposition of Items to be Replaced
	Date Item Will be Shipped	
4.	Where material requested will be used for expansion of or addition to machinery, plant, or equipment for canning the fruit or vegetable listed above, list each fruit or vegetable packed in this cannery and give the 1941 pack and estimated 1942 pack for each.	Product 1941 Cases 1942 Cases

Approved: Preference Rating A-3 is to be applied hereto under Preference Rating Order No. P-115, with the terms of which Order the undersigned is familiar.

(Director of Industry Operations)
War Production Board

By (Name and Address of Producer or Supplier)

(Date)

(Duly Authorized Official)

(Date)

¹ See Order P-115 for definitions of replacement, addition and expansion.

WAR FISHERIES BOARD PROPOSED

Alaska Salmon Cannery Discuss Shipping and Insurance Problems at House Hearing

Representatives of Alaska salmon cannery suggested the creation of a War Fisheries Board in testimony presented before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, February 12 and 13. The hearing, informally called by Chairman S. O. Bland at the request of Delegate Anthony Dimond of Alaska and Representative Henry M. Jackson of Washington, discussed the problem of obtaining ships for the 1942 salmon pack along the Alaskan peninsula from Kodiak Island to Unalaska and in the Bristol Bay region. The question of adequate war risk insurance for vessels, cargoes, and employees also was considered.

P. E. Harris of Seattle, Washington, stated that a war fisheries board acting as a coordinating committee for the various defense and war agencies with the commercial fisheries would be worthwhile. He called the Committee's attention to the necessity of ships being made available for the Alaska salmon fisheries to permit shipment of supplies by April 1 and employees by May 20, 1942.

Archie Shiels of the Pacific American Fisheries, South Bellingham, Washington, told the Committee of his efforts to get the Army Transport Service of Seattle to agree to carry supplies to Alaska. He was told, he said, that statutory provisions prohibited the Army from carrying commercial freight. Both Mr. Harris and Mr. Shiels gave the Committee figures on the tremendous increase in insurance rates and the short time limit placed on insurance contracts by the underwriters.

Delegate Dimond pointed out to the Committee that no legislation was pending on the matter of obtaining necessary shipping facilities but said he might offer a resolution requesting the executive branch of the government to make such facilities available in the interests of national defense. Mr. Dimond said he did not feel it was fair or necessary to refuse boats to salmon cannery located between Kodiak and Unalaska in view of the naval and military activity in that locality. He expressed hope that sufficient supplies could be moved to the Bristol Bay area to permit cannery in that region to give employment to the customary number of native workers.

A separate hearing on the subject of war risk insurance for the merchant marine and fisheries covering boats, cargoes, and employees is scheduled by the Committee for February 19.

Repeal of Seafood Inspection Cost Proposed

Senator Wall Doxey and Representative William M. Colmer of Mississippi have introduced companion bills in Congress to remove from the existing voluntary seafood inspection law the requirement that the cost of inspection be borne by packers applying for inspection service.

Building of Coal Inventories is Urged

Large users of coal and coke are being urged by the Division of Industry Operations to build up their inventories as much as possible to avoid the danger of having to suspend operations in case of an emergency.

Unsold Stocks of Canned Salmon

Unsold stocks of canned salmon on January 31, 1942 amounted to 295,499 actual cases, as compared with 593,441 cases on January 31, 1941, and 650,001 cases on December 31, 1941, according to statistics compiled by the Association of Pacific Fisheries.

The figures for both years, shown in the table below, which gives detail on unsold stocks, are based on reports from firms who packed 99 per cent of each year's pack:

Grades or varieties	Tails (1 lb.)	Flats (1 lb.)	Halves (8 doz.)	Total		
				Jan. 31, 1942	Dec. 31, 1941	Jan. 31, 1941
Chinooks or Kings:	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases
Fancy Red.....	704	1,634	7,776	10,114	21,524	27,310
Standard.....	378	126	13,975	14,379	31,686	19,876
Pale.....	1,330	485	4,768	6,783	14,960	6,627
White.....	967	29	4,005	5,001	29,561	3,354
Puget Sound Sockeyes.....	1,040	3,472	16,437	20,949	40,514	36,280
Alaska Reds.....	7,284	3,717	478	11,479	27,554	153,762
Cohos Silvers,						
Medium Reds.....		235	2,995	*3,230	*5,630	84,634
Pinks.....	138,279	230	900	139,409	355,925	213,006
Chums.....	76,379		3,535	79,914	116,862	43,731
Bluebacks.....			400	400	600	555
Steelheads.....			3,781	3,781	5,185	4,106
Totals.....	226,461	9,928	50,110	295,499	650,001	593,441

* Does not include Cohos tails.

War Posters Available for Canning Plants

The posters displayed in the corridors at the convention and bearing the inscription "It was true in 1918, and it's true again today—Food Will Win the War" are available to any cannery who addresses his request for one to S. G. Gorsline, Canning Machinery & Supplies Association, Battle Creek, Mich. These posters are 19 inches wide by 28 inches high and are suitable for placement in canning plants. Decision to make them available for such purposes was reached after numerous cannery asked for copies.

Selective Service Requires Feb. 16 Registration

All men who were 20 years of age on or before December 31, 1941, and who will not be 45 or over on February 16, 1942, must register on Monday, February 16, with the Selective Service System.

The registrant will have to answer only nine simple questions, and will not be required to fill out any questionnaire or undergo physical examination.

The place of residence listed determines which local board will have permanent jurisdiction over the registrant. A registrant who has more than one place of residence may choose which one he wants recorded, but he may not list any transient address. Anyone away from home who must register in other than his own local board area must carefully specify his home address so that his registration card will be forwarded to the proper local board.

When registrants have been enrolled they will be given a registration certificate by the registrar. This card must be carried by the registrant at all times. Failure to possess it, or to show it to authorized persons is a violation of Selective Service Regulations and is considered prima facie evidence of failure to register.

Army to Open Bids on Canned Juices

Bids will be opened February 19 by the Jersey City Quartermaster on 2,670 dozen No. 10 cans of grape juice, Concord type, with an alternative bid acceptable on 2,672 dozen 1-gallon bottles; 1,000 dozen No. 10 cans of orange juice; and 740 dozen No. 2 cans of Fancy, unsweetened pineapple juice.

Navy Invites Canned Evaporated Milk Bids

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department has invited bids, for opening February 24, on 10,063,000 pounds of canned evaporated milk. These are for delivery, in specified quantities, to the following naval supply depots:

South Boston, Mass.; Davisville, R. I.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Sewall's Point, Va.; Jacksonville and Pensacola, Fla.; Great Lakes and Chicago, Ill.; San Francisco, Calif.; and Seattle, Wash.

Wage-Hour Division Moves to New York City

On February 14 the Washington office and staff of the Wage and Hour Division moved to New York City. The Administrator of the Fair Labor Standards Act and his assistants plan to open their new offices at 1560 Broadway Building on Tuesday morning, February 17.

Ira S. Whitmer, Illinois Canner, Dies

Ira S. Whitmer, 73, member of the Board of Directors of the National Canners Association from 1918 to 1920, of the Executive Committee in 1921, and of the former Definitions and Standards Committee in 1926, died February 6 at Godfrey, Ill., after a three-year illness. Born in Bloomington, Ill., in 1869, Mr. Whitmer came into the canning industry when he joined the office force of the Bloomington Canning Company, which had been formed by his father. He rose to the presidency of this firm and held this position until the company merged with the Gibson City Canning Co., remaining with the new concern for two years before retiring from active business. Besides his canning activities Mr. Whitmer was a leader in several Bloomington business, church and social organizations. Survivors are a son, daughter, brother, and sister in Bloomington, and another sister in Pasadena, Calif.

M. W. Jones, Former Association Director, Dies

Word has been received of the death on January 27 of Millard W. Jones, 75, who was a member of the Board of Directors of the National Canners Association from 1925 to 1927. At the time of his death Mr. Jones was vice-president of the Iowa Canning Company, Vinton, Iowa. In 1925 and 1926 he held the office of treasurer of the Iowa-Nebraska Canners Association and was president of that association in 1931. Survivors are his widow, a son and a daughter.

RETREAD TIRE RATIONING PRESCRIBED

OPA Issues Lists of Vehicles Eligible to Apply; Program Starts February 19

Nation-wide rationing of retreaded and recapped tires will begin February 19, according to the Office of Price Administration, which will administer the program. The rationing and the process of retreading and recapping will be handled through the same machinery now set up for rationing of new tires and tubes.

Two lists of vehicles eligible for retreading and recapping are contained in the regulations. The first of these is practically the same as the designated list of eligibles under the new tire and tube rationing order, as published in the January 3 INFORMATION LETTER, and provides for public services such as fire-fighting, police, public health and for the transportation of necessary materials. This list, designated as List A in the retread regulations, makes eligible those trucks that are operated exclusively for "transportation of raw materials, semi-manufactured goods, and finished products, including farm products and foods" except for transportation of commodities to the ultimate consumer for personal, family, or household use. Farm tractors or other farm implements, other than automobiles or trucks, for which rubber tires or tubes are essential, also are included in this eligible list as are vehicles used for the "transportation of employees to or from any industrial or extractive establishment * * * or farm, except when public transportation facilities are readily available." The foregoing represent only a partial listing of eligible vehicles on List A. No operator who is eligible for new tires or tubes, may make use of his eligibility status for retreads unless it is first found that he is unable to obtain new tires or tubes.

List B presents a new set of eligibles, not appearing in the eligibility listings for the new tire and tube rationing program. It is confined exclusively to vehicles eligible to apply for certificates for retreaded or recapped tires. List B would certify as eligible a passenger car used principally for the "transportation of executives, engineers, technicians, and workers to and from, or within, such of the following as are essential to the war effort: Power generation or transmission facilities, transportation or communication facilities, or agricultural, extractive, industrial, military or naval establishments."

Also it would make eligible a passenger car used for the "transportation of produce and supplies to and from the farm if an applicant operating such farm does not own or possess a truck or other means of transportation." Another permissive designation in List B is the "transportation of traveling salesmen who are engaged in the sale of farm, extractive, or industrial equipment, foods or medical supplies, the distribution of which is essential to the war effort." Trucks used for any important purpose not included in List A likewise are designated as eligible. The importance of the given truck will be determined in each case by the local rationing boards. Retail milk and food deliveries are cited by OPA as obvious examples of important truck usage.

Listing on List B does not make the vehicle automatically eligible to purchase retreaded or recapped tires, it is explained. The car user must satisfy the local board that his car is used exclusively on essential service.

Canners' Suggestions Invited on Sugar Question

The War Production Board is now giving consideration to the question of sugar for the processing industries, and the canning industry is being asked to cooperate in the rationing of sugar. A. E. Bowman, chief of the Sugar Section of the Food Supply Branch, of the War Production Board, it will be recalled, spoke at the recent annual convention.

Canners interested in the sugar question are being invited to submit suggestions as to both the methods of handling the problem and the procedure to be followed. Such suggestions should be submitted at an early date in order that the WPB may have the benefit of canners' ideas in formulating plans.

CANS FOR 1942 PACKS DESIGNATED

(Continued from page 6847)

only. None of the restrictions apply to purchase orders bearing a higher than A-2 rating; that is, orders for the armed services and for Lend-lease requirements. Such orders may be filled by using all tin required, even though the product is classed as "non-essential" in Order M-81.

In addition to the restriction placed on the total pack of many food products there are imposed further restrictions on the size of cans that may be used. Two factors were taken into account in listing the can sizes that are permitted for each product.

1. The conservation of tinplate. Thus, in general, only relatively large cans; that is, those which use less tinplate for each pound of food packed, are permitted.

2. The sizes recommended for the product by the National Bureau of Standards in its Simplified Practice Recommendation R155-40.

The order limits the coating of tin to 1.25 pounds per base box, except for certain products (see Exhibit B in the text of the order), for which a thickness of 1.5 pounds of tin is permitted. Text of Order M-81 follows.

TITLE 32—NATIONAL DEFENSE

CHAPTER IX—WAR PRODUCTION BOARD; SUBCHAPTER B—DIVISION OF INDUSTRY OPERATIONS; PART 1068.1—TIN-PLATE AND TERNEPLATE

Conservation Order M-81—To Conserve the Supply and Direct the Distribution of Tinplate and Terneplate.

Whereas, it appears that the fulfillment of requirements for the defense of the United States will result in a shortage of tinplate and terneplate for defense, private account, and for export, and it being necessary in the public interest and to promote the national defense to conserve the supply and direct the distribution of tinplate and terneplate in the manner and to the extent hereinafter in this Order provided, *Now, Therefore, It Is Hereby Ordered*:

1068.1—Conservation Order No. M-81

(a) Applicability of Priorities Regulation No. 1

This Order and all transactions affected thereby are subject to the provisions of Priorities Regulation No. 1 (Part 944), as amended from time to time, except to the extent that any provision hereof may be inconsistent therewith, in which case the provisions of this Order shall govern.

(b) Definitions

(1) "Person" means any individual, partnership, association, business trust, corporation, governmental corporation or agency, or any organized group of persons, whether incorporated or not.

(2) "Tinplate" means blackplate coated on one or both sides with tin.

(3) "Terneplate" means blackplate coated on one or both sides with a lead-tin alloy.

(4) "Blackplate" means any sheet steel plate suitable for manufacture into a container, and, for the purpose of this Order, shall also include any waste tinplate, terneplate, or scrap produced in the ordinary course of manufacturing cans out of tinplate or terneplate.

(5) "Can" means any container which is intended for packing, packaging or putting up products of any kind and which is made, in whole or in part, of tinplate, terneplate, or blackplate, or any combination thereof, and includes closures, crowns and caps, but does not include any closure, crown or cap to be used on, or as a part of, a non-metal container.

(6) "A Primary Products Can" means a can used to pack any product listed on Table I, annexed hereto, such products being foodstuffs of primary importance.

(7) "A Secondary Products Can" means a can used to pack any product listed on Table II, annexed hereto, such products being foodstuffs of secondary importance.

(8) "A Special Products Can" means a can used to pack any product listed on Table III, annexed hereto, being mainly important medical, industrial, pharmaceutical, chemical, dental, and miscellaneous supplies.

(9) "A Non-Essential Can" means any can made of tinplate or terneplate other than those defined in subparagraphs (6), (7) and (8) above.

(10) "A Canner" means any person engaged in the business of packing, packaging or putting up in cans any food or other products of any kind for sale to others, whether such person buys some or all of his cans from third parties or whether he manufactures some or all of his cans himself.

(11) "A Can Manufacturer" means any person engaged in the business of producing cans for sale to others or for his own use in packing food or other products of any kind.

(12) "Base Period" means the corresponding period of 1940.

(13) "Inventory" of a person includes the inventory of affiliates and subsidiaries of such person, and the inventory of others where such inventory is under the control of or under common control with or available for the use of such person.

(c) Restrictions Upon the Manufacture, Sale and Delivery of Cans and Upon the Use of Cans for Packing

(1) Use of Blackplate in the Manufacture of Cans: Until further order by the Director of Industry Operations, there shall be no restriction upon the use of blackplate in the manufacture of cans or upon the sale or delivery of cans made wholly of blackplate or partly of blackplate and partly of some material other than tinplate or terneplate.

(2) Primary Products Cans and Special Products Cans: Until further order by the Director of Industry Operations, there shall be no restriction upon the manufacture, sale or delivery of Primary Products Cans or Special Products Cans except (a) the restrictions imposed by paragraph (d) of this Order and (b) the restrictions imposed by Tables I and III

(in respect of the particular products there listed) relating to permitted can sizes, can material, and extent of production. No can manufacturer shall manufacture, sell or deliver during the period from the date of issuance of this Order to December 31, 1942 any primary products or special products cans except under contracts or orders validated by delivery to such can manufacturer of a canner's certificate as set out in subparagraph (5) of this paragraph (c).

(3) Secondary Products Cans: No canner shall buy, accept delivery of, manufacture, or use for packing during the period from the date of issuance of this Order to December 31, 1942 secondary products cans requiring more than 100 per cent of the tin and/or tinplate and/or terneplate required for secondary products cans which he bought, accepted delivery of, manufactured, or used for packing during the base period.

No can manufacturer shall manufacture, sell or deliver during the period from the date of issuance of this Order to December 31, 1942 any secondary products cans except under contracts or orders validated by delivery to such can manufacturer of a canner's certificate as set out in subparagraph (5) of this paragraph (c).

In addition to the restrictions on secondary products cans imposed by this subparagraph (3) of paragraph (c), all can manufacturers and canners shall observe the restrictions imposed by Table II (in respect to the particular products there listed) relating to permitted can sizes, can material, and extent of production.

(4) Non-Essential Cans: No canner shall buy, accept delivery of, manufacture or use for packing during the period from the date of issuance of this Order to March 1, 1942, non-essential cans requiring more than 50 per cent of the tin and/or tinplate and/or terneplate required for non-essential cans which he bought, accepted delivery of, manufactured, or used for packing during the base period; and after March 1, 1942, no canner shall buy, accept delivery of, manufacture, or use for packing any non-essential cans except to the extent permitted by paragraph (e) and paragraph (g)(1) of this Order.

No can manufacturer shall manufacture, sell or deliver during the period from the date of issuance of this Order to March 1, 1942 any non-essential cans except under contracts or orders validated by delivery to such can manufacturer of a canner's certificate as set out in subparagraph (5) of this paragraph (c); and after March 1, 1942 no can manufacturer shall manufacture, sell or deliver any non-essential cans except to the extent permitted by paragraph (e) and paragraph (g)(1) of this Order.

(5) Certificates and Reports Relating to All the Kinds of Cans Covered by this Order:

(i) *Certificates.* Each canner who purchases any cans pursuant to this paragraph (c)—whether such purchase is by contract or on open-account-order—shall furnish to the can manufacturer from whom he buys a certificate, manually signed by an authorized official, in substantially the form attached hereto as "Exhibit A", which shall constitute a certification to the War Production Board that such canner is familiar with the terms of this Order (in its present form or as it may be amended from time to time) and that, during the life of this Order, he will not use any cans purchased from such can manufacturer in violation of its terms. Only one such certificate covering all present and future purchases from a given can manufacturer, need be furnished by a canner to that can manufacturer, but no can manufacturer shall be entitled to rely on any such certificate if he knows, or has reason to believe, it to be false.

(ii) *Reports.* Each can manufacturer and each canner shall file such reports as the War Production Board may prescribe for the purpose of effective administration of this Order.

(6) *Transfers:* No product which has been packed in a can made of tinplate or terneplate shall be repacked by the same or a different canner in the same or different form, with or without other products, in another can made of tinplate or terneplate, except to the extent specifically permitted by Tables I, II, or III.

(d) Further Conservation of Tinplate and Terneplate

(1) All manufacturers of all the kinds of cans covered by this Order shall cooperate with the tinplate mills in effectuating as rapidly and as completely as possible a program of reducing the thickness of the tinplate coating on such cans—both by hot dip coating and by electrolytic coating—to the minimum thickness which will be sufficient for satisfactory packing of the particular product packed. After the date of issuance of this Order, no can manufacturer or canner shall order from a tinplate mill and no tinplate mill shall manufacture, sell or deliver any tinplate with a coating of a pot-yield thickness greater than 1.25 lbs. per base box (i. e. 31,360 square inches), and no can manufacturer or canner shall manufacture, sell or deliver any tinplate cans with a coating of greater than such thickness; provided that neither this prohibition nor the prohibition of Supplementary Order M-21-e (Section 962.6) shall apply (a) to tinplate or to cans made of tinplate already manufactured at the date of issuance of this Order or (b), notwithstanding the provisions of said Supplementary Order M-21-e, to cans used to pack any product which is listed on "Exhibit B" annexed hereto, and for which a tinplate coating of a pot-yield thickness of 1.5 lbs. per base box is hereby authorized.

(2) All manufacturers of all kinds of cans covered by this Order and all canners packing products in such cans are ordered (a) to concentrate to the greatest extent practicable upon the larger-size cans and to manufacture and to use for canning respectively, as high a proportion of larger-size cans—as compared with smaller-size cans—as may be feasible and practicable; (b) to substitute, for cans made of tinplate or terneplate, containers made of other material to the extent that such substitution may be feasible and practicable; and (c) to use a minimum amount of solder having the minimum tin content necessary for manufacture and use of the tinplate and terneplate cans permitted to be manufactured and used under this Order.

(3) No person who in 1941 packed a portion of his products in any container made of material other than tinplate or terneplate shall increase the proportion of such products hereafter packed in tinplate or terneplate.

(e) Limitations on Inventory

(1) After the date of issuance of this Order, no can manufacturer or canner shall order from the steel mills any tinplate or terneplate to be used for the manufacture of non-essential cans in excess of the amounts necessary and allowed by this Order—taking into account existing inventory—for the manufacture of non-essential cans during the period from the date when this Order is issued to March 1, 1942. All can manufacturers and canners shall immediately cancel any existing orders for tinplate or terneplate in excess of such amounts.

(2) After March 1, 1942, no can manufacturer or canner shall manufacture, and no can manufacturer shall sell to a canner, any non-essential cans made from tinplate or terneplate held in the inventory of such manufacturer or canner

on March 1, 1942, except to the extent permitted by the War Production Board on the basis of an application showing that any other use of such tinplate or terneplate or cans made from such tinplate or terneplate will be unduly or unnecessarily wasteful or wholly impracticable.

(3) After March 1, 1942, no can manufacturer shall sell to a canner, and no canner shall use for packing, any non-essential cans manufactured prior to March 1, 1942, except to the extent permitted by the War Production Board on the basis of an application showing that any other use of such cans will be unduly or unnecessarily wasteful or wholly impracticable.

(f) Tables I, II, and III

If any general provision or restriction of this Order conflicts, or appears to conflict, with any specific provision or restriction of Tables I, II or III, then such specific provision or restriction shall control.

(g) Miscellaneous Provisions

(1) Applicability of Order: The provisions and restrictions of this Order shall apply to tinplate, terneplate and cans made of tinplate or terneplate which have already been manufactured as of the date of issuance of this Order or which may hereafter be manufactured—irrespective of whether such tinplate, terneplate, and cans were, or will be, manufactured pursuant to a contract made prior or subsequent to the date of such issuance; provided, however, that this Order shall not apply to tinplate, terneplate, or cans made of tinplate or terneplate manufactured or to be manufactured pursuant to a Defense Order supported by a Preference Rating of higher than A-2.

(2) Appeal: Any person affected by this Order who considers that compliance therewith would work an exceptional and unreasonable hardship upon him, or that it would result in a degree of unemployment which would be unreasonably disproportionate compared with the amount of tinplate and terneplate conserved, or that compliance with this Order would disrupt or impair a program of conversion from non-defense work to defense work, may appeal to the War Production Board on form PD-269, Ref: M-81, setting forth the pertinent facts and the reason he considers he is entitled to relief. The Director of Industry Operations may thereupon take such action as he deems appropriate.

(3) Violation: Any person who wilfully violates any provision of this Order, or who by any act or omission falsifies records to be kept or information to be furnished pursuant to this Order, may be prohibited from receiving further deliveries of any Material subject to allocation, and such further action may be taken as is deemed appropriate, including a recommendation for prosecution under Section 35(A) of the Criminal Code (18 U. S. C. 80).

(4) Sales of Tinplate and Terneplate: No person shall hereafter sell or deliver tinplate or terneplate to any can manufacturer or canner if he knows, or has reason to believe, that such tinplate or terneplate is to be used in violation of the terms of this Order.

(5) Communications to War Production Board: All reports required to be filed hereunder and all communications concerning this Order, shall, unless otherwise directed, be addressed to:

"War Production Board, Washington, D. C. Ref: M-81."

(6) Effective Date: This Order shall take effect immediately, and shall continue in force until amended or terminated by the Director of Industry Operations. The telegraphic order, dated January 27, 1942, to can manufacturers is hereby revoked.

(P. D. Reg. 1, amended Dec. 23, 1941, 6 F. R. 6680; W. P. B. Reg. 1, Jan. 26, 1942, 7 F. R. 561; E. O. 9024, Jan. 16, 1942, 7 F. R. 329; E. O. 9040, Jan. 24, 1942, 7 F. R. 527; sec. 2(a), Public No. 671, 76th Congress, Third Session, as amended by Public No. 89, 77th Congress, First Session.)

Issued this 11th day of February, 1942.

J. S. KNOWLSON,
Director of Industry Operations.

EXHIBIT A

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD
DIVISION OF INDUSTRY OPERATIONS

Social Security Building
Washington, D. C.

CANNER'S CERTIFICATE

Certificate required by Paragraph (c), sub-paragraph (5) (i) of Conservation Order M-81. One copy of this certificate is to be delivered to each can manufacturer from whom the canner purchases cans and is to cover all purchases present and future, so long as such Conservation Order, in its present form or as it may be amended from time to time, remains in effect.

(Applicant's Address)

(Date)

In accordance with Paragraph (c), sub-paragraph (5) (i) of Conservation Order M-81 of the War Production Board designed to conserve the supply and direct the distribution of tinplate and terneplate, the undersigned hereby certifies—and this shall constitute a certification to the War Production Board—that the undersigned applicant is familiar with the terms of said Conservation Order M-81, and any and all amendments thereto, and that said applicant will not use any cans purchased from

(Name of Can Manufacturer)

(Address of Can Manufacturer)

in violation of the terms of said order and amendments.

(Legal Name of Applicant)

By:

(Authorized Official)

(Title of Official Reporting)

Section 35A of the U. S. Criminal Code (18 U. S. C. 80) makes it a criminal offense to make a false statement or representation to any department or agency of the United States as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

EXHIBIT B

1. Sauerkraut
2. Pureed Vegetables and Fruits
3. Berries, including but not limited to blueberries, blackberries, cranberries, raspberries, strawberries, and loganberries
4. Cherries
5. Plums
6. Prunes

7. Lemon Juice
8. Phenols and Cresols
9. Glycerine (C.P. and U.S.P.)
10. Jams, Jellies, and Preserves (if authorized to be packed)
11. Pectin
12. Nicotine Sulphate
13. Pickles

TABLE I—PRIMARY PRODUCTS CANS

All the individual restrictions appearing on this Table, relating to can sizes, repacking, or specific limitations on the form in which a product may be packed, shall take effect as of March 1, 1942 unless otherwise indicated.

FRUITS

1. *Fruit Cocktail*, and *Fruits for Salad*, including any combination of fruits otherwise included on Table I and Table II, but containing at least 50 per cent fruits on Table I, and only in No. 1 Tall, No. 2, No. 2½, or No. 10 cans. Said Fruit Cocktail and Fruits for Salad are not to be packed from contents of other tinplate cans except to the extent of 10 per cent by weight of said Fruit Cocktail or Fruits for Salad and in no case except where such 10 per cent by weight consists of Pineapple or Maraschino Type Cherries which have come from No. 10 or larger cans.
2. *Peaches*, *Clingstone*, and *Pears*, Halves, Segments, Slices, only in No. 2, No. 2½, or No. 10 cans. Whole Peaches and Whole Pears not to be packed.
3. *Pectin*, Dry and Liquid, only in 5 gal. or larger cans.
4. *Grapefruit*, *Lemon*, *Lime*, *Orange Concentrates*, including but not limited to dry, powdered, dehydrated juices from the same fruits, with or without drying promoters, but only in No. 1 Picnic or larger cans.
5. *Peaches*, *Freestone*, only in No. 2, No. 2½, or No. 10 cans, except in California for which see Table II.

VEGETABLES

1. *Asparagus*, only in No. 2, No. 2½, No. 10, No. 1 Square, or No. 2½ Square cans.
2. *Beans*, packed fresh, including but not limited to Green, Wax, Fresh Shelled, Lima, and Green Soybeans, and only in No. 2, No. 2½, or No. 10 cans. Dried beans and peas are not to be packed.
3. *Corn*, only sweet, cut, and only in No. 2 or No. 10 cans; or in No. 2 Vacuum cans, dry pack only. Corn on cob not to be packed.
4. *Peas*, only fresh green, and only in No. 2 or No. 10 cans.
5. *Tomatoes*, only in No. 2, No. 2½, or No. 10 cans.
6. *Tomato Paste*, *Sauce*, *Catsup*, *Chili Sauce*, only in No. 10 or larger cans. See Table II.
7. *Tomato Pulp or Puree*, in No. 1 Picnic, No. 2, No. 2½, No. 10, or 5-gal. cans. The foregoing Tomato products packed in 5-gal. or larger cans may be re-packed in other tinplate cans either unchanged or in combination with other products.
8. *Baby Foods—Vegetable Purees*, and *Chopped Foods (for Human Consumption only)*, but only if packed for these purposes in 1941; and only in No. 202 B. F. (202x214), No. 211 B. F. (211x210), No. 2, or No. 10 cans.

In respect of the following products above-listed on this Table I, under the heading of "Vegetables," being respectively Green and Wax Beans, Corn, Peas, and Tomatoes (Item 5), a canner who lacks adequate machinery, equipment or plant facilities for packing his entire 1942 pack of

such products in No. 2, No. 2½, or No. 10 cans may, upon application to the War Production Board, pack the excess of his 1942 pack of such products in No. 303 cans, if said canner is currently equipped to pack such products in No. 303 cans and did so in 1941.

JUICES

1. *Tomato Juice* (which may contain up to 30 per cent of other vegetable juices), only in No. 2, No. 2 Cyl., No. 3 Cyl., or No. 10 cans.

In respect of Tomato Juice, a canner who lacks adequate machinery, equipment or plant facilities for packing his entire 1942 pack of such product in No. 2, No. 3 Cyl., or No. 10 cans may, upon application to the War Production Board, pack the excess of his 1942 pack of such product in No. 211 Cyl. or No. 300 cans, if said canner is currently equipped to pack such product in No. 211 Cyl. or No. 300 cans, respectively, and did so in 1941.

In respect of each product above-listed on this Table I under the headings of "Fruits, Vegetables, and Juices," a canner who lacks adequate equipment, machinery, or plant facilities for efficient packing of such product in any can size or sizes specifically designated therefor on this Table I may pack such product in a larger can (other than a No. 12 can) if (a) said canner is currently equipped to pack such product in such larger can and did so in 1941, and (b) such larger can is recommended for such product by the National Bureau of Standards Recommendation R155-40; and he may pack such product in a No. 12 can in any event.

FISH AND SHELLFISH

1. *Salmon*
2. *Sardines*
3. *Tuna and Tuna-like Fishes*
4. *Mackerel*
5. *Alewives*, including Alewife Roe.
6. *Fish Flakes*. Dried Fish Flakes not to be packed.
7. *Crab*

MISCELLANEOUS FOODS

1. *Cold Pack Foods*, including but not limited to Blueberries, Strawberries, Apples, Cherries, Peaches, Asparagus, Lima Beans, Peas, but only if packed in 30-lb. or larger cans.
2. *Baby Formulas*
3. *Evaporated Milk*, only in 14½-oz. or larger cans. See Table II.
4. *Dry Milks*, including only Dry or Powdered Whole Milk, in 1-lb., 2½-lb., 5-lb., 10-lb., or 25-lb. cans.
5. *Special Dietary Products*, including but not limited to Baby Foods.
6. *Honey*, but only in "5 lb." or larger cans.
7. *Dehydrated Vegetables*, only in No. 10 or larger cans.

TABLE II—SECONDARY PRODUCTS CANS

All the individual restrictions appearing on this Table, relating to can sizes, repacking, or specific limitations on the form in which a product may be packed, shall take effect as of March 1, 1942, unless otherwise indicated. All quantity limitations, however, relating to size of pack refer to the entire calendar year commencing January 1, 1942, except in the case of citrus fruits, for which see the seasonal basis provided in Item 8 of "Fruits" and Items 3, 4, and 5 of "Juices" below. Such quantity limitations, moreover, refer to the amount of tinplate used in packing rather than to the amount of product packed. The quantity limits imposed by this

Table relate only to the pack permitted for civilian consumption. To the extent of additional requirements by the Army, Navy, Lend-Lease or other U. S. Governmental Agency, such pack may be increased.

FRUITS

1. *Apples and Crabapples*, only in No. 10 or larger cans. Whole Apples, Apple Butter not to be packed. 75 per cent of 1940 pack.
2. *Apple Sauce*, including sauce from Crabapples, only in No. 2 or No. 10 cans.
3. *Apricots*, only in No. 2½ or No. 10 cans. Whole apricots not to be packed. 75 per cent of 1940 pack.
4. *Berries*, including but not limited to Blackberries, Blueberries, Huckleberries, Loganberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, only when packed as berries, and only in No. 2, No. 2½, or No. 10 cans.
5. *Cherries*, including but not limited to Red-Sour-Pitted and Sweet, only when packed as cherries, and only in No. 1 Tall, No. 2, No. 2½, or No. 10 cans.
6. *Cocoanuts*, only shredded with milk, and only in No. 10 cans.
7. *Cranberries*, including Cranberry Sauce, only in No. 300, No. 2, or No. 10 cans.
8. *Grapefruit and combination of Oranges and Grapefruit*, including only Segments, Sections, and Slices and only in No. 2, No. 2½, or No. 5 cans but 100 per cent of 1941 pack.
9. *Olives*, only Ripe, and only in No. 1 Tall, No. 2, No. 2½, or No. 10 cans and only 50 per cent of 1941 pack.
10. *Peaches, Freestone*, 75 per cent of 1940 pack in California, only in No. 2, No. 2½, or No. 10 cans.
11. *Pineapple*, including only Sliced, Crushed, Tidbits, and only in No. 2, No. 2½, No. 3 Cyl., or No. 10 cans. Spears not to be packed.
12. *Plums and Fresh Prunes*, only in No. 2½ or No. 10 cans. 50 per cent of 1940 pack.

VEGETABLES

1. *Beets*, only in No. 2, No. 2½, or No. 10 cans. 75 per cent of 1940 pack.
2. *Carrots*, only in No. 2, No. 2½, or No. 10 cans. Whole carrots not to be packed. 75 per cent of 1940 pack.
3. *Carrots and Peas*, only in No. 2, No. 2½, or No. 10 cans. 75 per cent of 1940 pack.
4. *Pimentos and Peppers*, only in No. 2, No. 2½, or No. 10 cans. 50 per cent of 1940 pack.
5. *Pumpkin and Squash*, only in No. 2½ or No. 10 cans. 50 per cent of 1940 pack.
6. *Rhubarb*, only in No. 10 cans. 50 per cent of 1940 pack.
7. *Sauerkraut*, 50 per cent of the present bulk kraut holding, and only in No. 2, No. 2½, or No. 10 cans.
8. *Spinach*, and other Green Leafy Vegetables, only in No. 2, No. 2½, or No. 10 cans.
9. *Okra*, only in No. 2, No. 2½, or No. 10 cans.
10. *Tomato Products* (See Table I).

Paste, only in 6Z cans.

Sauce, only in 8Z Short cans.

Above tomato products may be packed in whole or part from contents of other tin-plate cans of 5-gal. or larger size.

11. *Vegetables, Mixed*, including 90 per cent of any combination of vegetables included on Table I and Table II, but no potatoes to be included; only in No. 2, No. 2½, or No. 10 cans. 75 per cent of 1940 pack.

12. *Succotash*, only when made from fresh or frozen vegetables, and only in No. 2 or No. 10 cans. 100 per cent of 1941 pack.

JUICES

1. *Lemon Juice and Lime Juice*, only in 8Z Tall, No. 2, or No. 10 cans. 50 per cent of 1940 pack.
2. *Pineapple Juice*, only in No. 2, No. 3 Cyl., or No. 10 cans.
3. *Grapefruit Juice*, only in No. 2, No. 3 Cyl., or No. 10 cans. 125 per cent of 1940-1941 pack.
4. *Orange Juice*, only in No. 2, No. 3 Cyl., or No. 10 cans. 125 per cent of 1940-1941 pack.
5. *Combination of Grapefruit and Orange Juice*, only in No. 2, No. 3 Cyl., or No. 10 cans. 125 per cent of 1940-1941 pack.
6. *Fruit Nectars*, only in 211 Cyl., No. 2, No. 3 Cyl., or No. 10 cans.

In respect of each product above-listed on this Table II under the heading of "Fruits, Vegetables, and Juices", a canner who lacks adequate equipment, machinery, or plant facilities for efficient packing of such product in any can size or sizes specifically designated therefor on this Table II may pack such product in a larger can (other than a No. 12 can) if (a) said canner is currently equipped to pack such product in such larger can and did so in 1941, and (b) such larger can is recommended for such product by the National Bureau of Standards Recommendation R155-40; and he may pack such product in a No. 12 can in any event.

MISCELLANEOUS FOODS

1. *Canned Condensed Soups*, meaning soups packed in condensed form so that, when prepared for serving at the table, at least a can of water or other liquid is added to a can of soup to make a soup representative of its class. Such canned condensed soups to be packed only in No. 1 Picnic or larger cans; and to be only soups that are produced from products included on Tables I or II. 100 per cent of 1941 pack.
2. *Canned Soups, Broths, Chowders*, other than canned Condensed Soups. 25 per cent of 1940 pack. Not to be packed after June 30, 1942.
3. *Condensed Milk, Goats' Milk*, only in 14-oz. or 15-oz. cans.
4. *Malted Milks*, only in 1-lb., 5-lb., 10-lb., or 25-lb. cans; modifications of Milk, except Filled Milks.
5. *Eggs*, frozen, only in 10-lb. and larger cans.
6. *Liquid Oils, Vegetable, Marine, and Animal*, or edible blends of such oils, only in 1-qt. or larger cans.
7. *Hardened Edible Oils and Unhardened or Hardened Lard, and Rendered Porkfat, and Edible Tallow*, and animal, vegetable, and marine blends thereof only in 3-lb. or larger cans, and only at rate of 100 per cent of 1940 rate for first half year and only 60 per cent of 1940 rate after June 30, 1942.
8. *Sweet Syrups*, including only Cane, Maple, Molasses, Corn, and Sorghum Syrup, and only in "5-lb." or larger cans.
9. *Evaporated Milk*, only in 6-oz. cans. See Table I.
10. *Frozen and Storage Cream*, only in re-use cans and only in nested style 45-50 lb. cans.

MEATS

1. *Beef, Veal, Mutton* (corned, roast, or boiled; only for human consumption).
2. *Brains*, only in 10½-oz. or larger cans. 75 per cent of 1940 pack.

3. *Chilli Con Carne* when not packed with beans, only in 1-lb. cans.
4. *Meat Loaf* containing at least 90 per cent meat and no added water. 75 per cent of 1940 pack.
5. *Meat Spreads*, 50 per cent of 1940 pack.
6. *Sausages in Casings*.
 - (a) *Vienna Sausage*, only in 4-oz. or larger cans. 75 per cent of 1940 pack.
 - (b) *Sausage in Oil, or Lard, or Rendered Porkfat*, only in No. 5 or larger cans. 75 per cent of 1940 pack.
 - (c) *Other Sausages in Casings*, only in 12-oz. or larger cans, and only 25 per cent of 1940 pack.
7. *Bulk Sausage Meats*, only in 12-oz. or larger cans. 125 per cent of 1940 pack.
8. *Tongue*, whole only, 75 per cent of 1940 pack.
9. *Boned Chicken or Turkey*, only in 1-lb. or larger cans.
10. *Chopped Luncheon Meats*, only in 12-oz. or larger cans. 125 per cent of 1940 pack.
11. *Meat (Potted)*, only in 3-oz., 5-oz., or larger cans. 125 per cent of 1940 pack. (Smaller sizes limited to 50 per cent of 1940 pack.)

FISH AND SHELLFISH

1. *Shad*
2. *Clams, Mussels* (Whole and Minced)
3. *Oysters*
4. *Shrimp*

FISH AND SHELLFISH

(For refrigeration shipments, fresh)

1. *Oysters, Shrimp, Clams, Scallops, Crabs*; only when shucked, and only in 1-lb., 1-gal., or larger cans. 100 per cent of 1941 pack.
2. *Fish Fillets*, only in 20-lb. or larger cans. 100 per cent of 1941 pack.

TABLE III—SPECIAL PRODUCTS CANS

In respect of a can used as a container for a product listed below, tinsplate may be used to manufacture all or any part of such can (part meaning "top, bottom, or body") if, but only, if, specific authority is given by this table to use tinsplate for such purpose. The use of terneplate is similarly restricted, and both may be used only to the extent to which either or both were used in 1940 (i. e., 100 per cent of 1940) unless otherwise stated.

In respect of any can or part thereof where specific authority to use tinsplate or terneplate is not given, blackplate or other material must be used.

Where it is necessary to solder a fitting or trimming to a can top and neither tinsplate nor terneplate is specified in the table for such top, then such top (together with the fitting, trimming or screw cap) may be made of tinsplate or terneplate respectively if the body is made of tinsplate or terneplate respectively.

The word "Throughout," as used in this table, means all the parts of a can and includes fittings, trimmings and screw caps.

1. *Alcohol*, (other than for anti-freeze), alcohol mixtures (for paint) and pharmaceutical and industrial grain alcohol, only in 5-gal. and larger cans: tinsplate throughout. Where chemically pure alcohol is not required, terneplate throughout.

2. *Cements*, only in 1-qt. or larger cans.

Rubber, Solvent Type. Bodies and tops: terneplate.

Rubber, Latex Type. Tinsplate throughout.

Linoleum. Bodies: terneplate.

Radiator. Bodies: terneplate.

3. *Chemicals, Liquid*, only in 1-qt. or larger cans.

Fly Spray. Bodies: terneplate. Fly Spray (Pyrethrum and Rotenone base). Bodies: tinsplate.

Lighter Fluids. Bodies: terneplate.

Acetone and Amyl Acetate. Terneplate throughout, except when chemically pure, in which case tinsplate throughout may be used.

Carbon Bisulfide and Triethanolamine. Terneplate throughout, except when chemically pure, in which case tinsplate throughout may be used.

Oleic Acid. Bodies: tinsplate.

Sodium Silicate. Only in 5-gallon or larger cans: terneplate throughout.

Drycleaners. Only in 1-qt., 1-gal., or larger cans. Bodies: terneplate.

Phenols, including Carboic Acid and Lysol: tinsplate throughout.

Benzol, including but not limited to Naphtha. Bodies: terneplate.

4. *Dyes*, only in 1-qt. or larger cans.

Pastes or Liquids: terneplate throughout, except for certified colors, in which case tinsplate may be used throughout.

5. *Fire Extinguisher Fluid*. Terneplate throughout.

6. *Graphite*. Terneplate only where water is present.

7. *Oil, Mineral for Medicinal use*, only in 1-gal. or larger cans: tinsplate throughout.

8. *Nicotine Sulphate*. Tinsplate throughout and only in 1-qt. or larger cans.

9. *Soap, Liquid*. Pack only 50 per cent of 1940 pack and only in 1-qt. or larger cans: tinsplate throughout.

10. *Turpentine*. For industrial use, only in 1-gal. or larger cans: terneplate throughout. When packed as chemically pure, tinsplate throughout, but only in 1-qt. or larger cans.

11. *Liquid Glues, Pastes, Adhesives*. In cans of 1-qt. to 1-gal., pack 50 per cent of 1940 pack; in larger cans, 100 per cent of 1940 pack: terneplate throughout.

12. *Glycerine (C.P. and U.S.P.)*. Tinsplate throughout. In cans of 1-qt. to 1-gal., pack only 50 per cent of 1940 pack. In 1-gal. or larger cans, 100 per cent of 1940 pack.

13. *Glycerine (other than C.P. and U.S.P.)*. Terneplate throughout. In cans of 1-qt. to 1-gal., pack only 50 per cent of 1940 pack. In 1-gal. or larger cans, 100 per cent of 1940 pack.

14. *Polish*. Terneplate throughout. Only 50 per cent of 1940 pack.

15. *Waxes*.

Paste: Bodies: terneplate. Only 25 per cent of 1940 pack.

Emulsions: Terneplate throughout. Only 25 per cent of 1940 pack.

16. *Dairy ware*, including dairy pails, milk strainer pails, hooded milking pails, milk kettles, milk strainers, setter or cream cans: tinsplate throughout. 110 per cent of 1940 pack.

17. *Disinfectants*, including, but not limited to, crystals, in 1-qt. or larger cans: tinsplate throughout. Only 50 per cent of 1940 pack.

18. *Health Supplies*, as defined by Order No. P-29: tinsplate throughout.

19. *Paints and Accessories*, including but not limited to shellac, varnish, lacquer, enamel, and paint thinners. Only in 1-qt., 1-gal., or larger sizes after March 1, 1942: terneplate throughout. In cans of less than 1-gal. capacity, only 50 per cent of 1940 pack allowed.

AMERICA MUST TAKE OFFENSIVE

Paulus Pleas for Reversal of Country's Passive Attitude of Defense

Numerous requests have been received from members for a published version of the address made by Past-president Robert C. Paulus to the Board of Directors at the annual convention in Chicago. Accordingly the LETTER reproduces below the full text of the speech:

A year ago we were impersonally aware that a war was being waged in what was then distant Europe. With implicit reliance in our two Maginot lines, the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, we were at ease in the idea that "it can't happen here". We had also reinforced this belief by building a wall of isolation around ourselves—the Neutrality Act—which we thought was endowed with magic powers to protect us against the encroachment of evil. The statement "England is our front line of defense" seemed to lack force. So we proceeded with "business as usual" in our various chosen pursuits.

We casually observed the development of a series of international "gentlemen's agreements" in "restraint of trade" (they called them non-aggression pacts) and we watched them broken, one by one, by the original proponents thereof. We watched the play of the headline actor and his marionettes in far distant parts of the world to the East and to the West. The probable effect of the play of forces in this drama upon us was thought likely to be of minor moment and far remote. We therefore watched with unconcern the ascending display of unbridled forces which progressively lost every semblance of any of the attributes of righteousness, with which their self-appointed apostles had sought to clothe them for home consumption.

We were free and we were proud of it. We were sorry for those in other nations who had not achieved a similar position and did not enjoy the same privileges. Out of that ever-recurring, seething mass of hatred, jealousy and human restrictions of the "old country" our forefathers had come, to find a safe habitation for a project of self-government, peaceful living, and unrestricted opportunity. Freed from all of these confusing deterrents to progress, these immigrants, and we, their descendants, had prospered. We had basked in the enjoyment of our improved living conditions until we had become the object of envy, jealousy and hatred from those whose succeeding generations had wasted their spiritual substance in hatred and their material wealth in payments for vain attempts at human conquest.

Meanwhile, we, in our ease of living and self-complacency, had become soft. We had no sense of envy toward others and we were apparently unable to properly evaluate the power of the accumulating forces destined to be directed against us. So we neglected to develop strong defenses against the avaricious aggression of the envious nations. We now find ourselves somewhat in the position of a region called Laish mentioned in the Bible. In *Genesis 49:17* a reference is made describing Dan as a "serpent by the way and an adder in the path that biteth the horse's heel that his rider shall fall backward." In the *Book of Judges* it is related that the descendants of Dan sent five of their tribe to locate a land which they might wrest from its inhabitants and they discovered the district named Laish. So the Danites returned to their people and reported that they had come upon a region, unto a people who dwelt careless, quiet, and secure and had large lands where there was no want of anything that was in the world. So they sent 600 men with weapons of war and smote them with the edge of the sword and burnt the city with fire. They took away their land and

made them captives. Because, like the people of Laish, our vulnerability attracted aggression, we are now engaged in war to defend ourselves and protect our possessions from confiscation. The very existence of not only our own freedom but the standards of our civilization is at stake.

The portent of the signs indicating our future course of action is unmistakable. There is no choice of alternatives. Either we as a nation will throw off the shackles of lethargy and will rise in all our tremendous strength to overcome the aggressor, or "freedom of speech", "freedom of religious choice", and "freedom of opportunity" will be meaningless phrases. Other nations which failed to see the handwriting on the wall and did not sufficiently protect themselves are now under the oppressor's heel and are paying the price—the loss of their freedom—for such delinquency. "But for the grace of God", America might be doing likewise.

The all-important problem now facing us, as individuals, is to force ourselves to face the disagreeable realities confronting us, rouse our dormant faculties from irresolution to immediate and supreme righteous and militant activity toward the objective of overcoming the tremendous handicap that the advantage of a year or more of preparation has afforded the enemy.

We are faced with a stupendous task before which we cannot allow ourselves to quail or be dismayed. We are in conflict with barbaric forces seeking to destroy the rights and privileges which we cherish. The gory hand of medieval barbarism has jealously reached forth from the dead past to attempt to reverse our forward surge of progress. The burden of the cost of this conflict will be so great as to "enslave the children's children" even beyond the third generation, and the perpetrator thereof will be known to posterity as the man whose mad ambition mortgaged future human existence to the extent of a trillion dollars.

Throughout the progress of a great mortal storm it is not always clear what the outcome will be. When the millions of tons of metal and chemicals shall have been fed into the maws of that human Frankenstein monstrosity called war, and silence again reigns upon an exhausted world, it is conceivable that with her sane thinking and her impersonal attitude toward the age-old hatreds of other continents America may find herself impelled by common consent toward leadership in developing a lasting foundation for "peace on earth, good will toward men."

Meanwhile, we have a disagreeable duty to perform. We must reverse our direction from a passive attitude of defense to a position of active offense. We must glory in the making of sacrifices of personal convenience for the purpose of speeding up our war program, with the end in view of reducing the cost in human lives to an absolute minimum. The sooner we go to work and the harder we work the sooner the destruction of human lives and property will cease.

Recently we were dealt a foul and treacherous blow with telling effect. However, we are still on our feet. Our heads are "bloody but unbowed." May God favor us with His divine wisdom and bless us with His strength to the end that righteous victory may result, that "government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

President Lindsey to Address Utah Cannerymen

Carroll E. Lindsey, president of the National Cannerymen Association, will make an address before the annual convention of the Utah Cannerymen Association at Salt Lake City, February 27 and 28.

MacPherson Assigned to Lend-Lease Purchases

Appointment of James MacPherson, of Larkspur, Calif., as deputy director assigned to the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department, was announced February 10 by the War Production Board. At Treasury Procurement, Mr. MacPherson will represent WPB's Division of Purchases in handling Lend-lease purchases, will assist in co-ordinating non-military purchases of government agencies, and will serve as a member of the Procurement Policy Committee of WPB.

He has been with WPB and its predecessor, OPM, since June, 1941 and was in charge of the Equipment and Supplies Procurement Advisory Branch under OPM to which he came after more than 20 years experience in purchasing and organization for the petroleum, ice and cold storage business. Previous to his government service Mr. MacPherson was with the Standard Oil Company of California and the California Arabian Standard Oil Co.

Fruit and Vegetable Market Competition

Carlot Shipments as Reported to the Agricultural Marketing Service by Common Carriers

Supplies of snap and lima beans and green peas on the fresh market for the week ending February 7, 1942, were larger than for the corresponding week in 1941, but supplies of tomatoes and spinach were smaller, according to the Agricultural Marketing Service, as evidenced by carlot shipments.

Supplies of citrus fruits also were smaller for the week ending February 7, 1942, than for the same period a year ago.

The following table, compiled from statistics of the AMS, gives detailed comparisons of carlot shipments on certain dates of selected vegetables and fruits:

VEGETABLES	Week ending—			Season total to—	
	Feb. 7, 1941	Feb. 7, 1942	Jan. 31, 1942	Feb. 7, 1941	Feb. 7, 1942
Beans, snap and lima.....	31	56	51	2,118	2,063
Tomatoes.....	140	102	115	1,397	1,171
Green peas.....	74	151	73	289	435
Spinach.....	251	247	204	2,577	2,821
Others*					
Domestic, competing directly.	1,156	1,441	1,911	26,974	27,968
FRUITS					
Citrus, domestic*	4,994	4,627	4,358	70,499	66,632
Others, domestic.....	79	131	140	49,540	47,686

* Imports not available.

New Appointments to Consumer Division

Appointment of Harold S. Sloan, executive director of the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, as an advisor to the Consumer Division of the Office of Price Administration was announced February 11.

Dr. James E. Mendenhall, educational director of the Institute for Consumer Education, Stephens College, Columbia, Missouri, also has been appointed to the Consumer Division staff, to direct the work of program planning and program materials, a Consumer Division service to civic, educational and consumer organizations interested in a war time consumer program.

WAR DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING CANNERS

Price Controls and Other Regulations Imposed on Products Used in Food Packing

During the week a number of government regulations were issued by various agencies, affecting products that are used in the canning operation. The following paragraphs briefly highlight a number of such actions:

Agar supplies were frozen February 9 by General Preference Order M-95, which barred purchase or sale by any person having more than 50 pounds, except by authorization of the War Production Board. Those having 50 pounds or more must report to WPB within 15 days of the date of the order.

Burlap price schedules have been amended by the Office of Price Administration, providing that in cases where resawn burlap is made up of more than one construction, the maximum price applicable is that at which the lowest priced component is ceilinged. It is also provided that any container manufactured from second-hand material will be covered by Price Schedule No. 55.

Citric acid has been brought under a price ceiling, effective February 16. Maximum levels have been set for sale of five pounds or more at producer, jobber, and wholesale resale levels.

Cooking utensils will be the subject of restriction and conservation conferences between a new cooking appliance industry committee and the Industry Operations Division of WPB.

Copper and copper products cannot be sold by mills, warehouses, etc., except on preference ratings of A-10 or higher, according to a new amendment to the copper limitation order.

Lumber price schedules for southern hardwood will become effective February 20, OPA announces. Prices for most classifications are cut \$2 to \$5 a thousand feet from current levels, and tough white ash prices are cut as much as \$10 per thousand feet in the thicker sizes. The amendment to the Douglas fir plywood Price Schedule brings all direct mill shipments under price restrictions, allowing sellers to use estimated weights in computing delivery charges.

Paperboard sales east of the Rocky Mountains are governed by maximum prices fixed and effective February 3 by an amendment to Price Schedule 32. Paperboard distributors west of the Rockies have been requested by OPA to agree not to exceed the regular mark-up customarily charged by them in the October 1, 1940-September 30, 1941 period.

Petroleum and petroleum products will be pooled and other action will be taken by the oil industry to spread petroleum supplies on the East Coast, according to the Office of the Petroleum Coordinator. This program is necessary, it is stated, because of tanker sinkings and diversions to military supply services. Maximum prices for these products, effective February 2, were issued by OPA.

Spices and tea rationing is considered a possibility by OPA if the shipping situation becomes tighter. Nutmeg and cinnamon supplies are reported short and tea is figured at about six months' average consumption.

Vitamin A supplies, found in several vegetables and in dairy products, but the majority of which came from fish liver oils shipped from Japan and Norway before the war, will be conserved through Limitation Order L-40, issued by the WPB. After February 10, the manufacture of multivitamin tablets or capsules containing more than 5,000 units of vitamin A in the largest daily dose recommended by the label or accompanying instructions, is prohibited.

BILL WOULD REGISTER TRADE GROUPS

House Proposal Requires Trade Associations and Labor Groups to File Statements

Trade associations and labor organizations would be required to file annual registration statements with the Secretary of Commerce under terms of a bill (H. R. 6444) introduced recently by Representative Carl Vinson of Georgia. The proposed statements would set forth:

The names, addresses, compensation, and terms of office of the president, vice presidents, secretary, treasurer, and other principal officers of the registrant, and of its directors, trustees, or members of its governing body;

The address of the registrant's principal executive office;

Financial information, showing in detail the assets and liabilities of the registrant as of the close of its preceding fiscal year, its receipts and expenditures during such fiscal year, and such other information as the Secretary of Commerce may, by regulations issued pursuant to this Act, require;

In the case of a trade association, the names, addresses, and contributions or assessments of its members;

In the case of a labor organization, the names and addresses of any employers with which such organization has any agreement or agreements, and the terms thereof, relating to the wages, rates of pay, hours of work, or other conditions of employment of employees represented by such organization;

A statement of the purposes for which the registrant was organized and a description of its present activities; and

Such other information as the Secretary of Commerce may consider necessary to effectuate the purposes of the Act.

Willful refusal to file the required information would make the officers of the organization subject to a fine of not more than \$5,000 and imprisonment for not more than a year, or both. The district courts of the United States would be authorized to issue orders compelling filing of the required registration statement.

The registration statements and any other reports or documents filed pursuant to the proposed law would be open to public inspection. However, according to the terms of the bill, the Secretary of Commerce may treat as confidential and restrict the inspection of any information the disclosure of which he might deem to be not in the public interest.

The bill has been referred to the House Judiciary Committee. No action has been taken on the measure nor is any scheduled at this time.

New York and Wisconsin Fieldmen Schools

The Association of New York State Cannerymen, Inc., announces that the 19th annual Canning Crops Extension School for Cannerymen, Fieldmen, and Growers will be held March 5 and 6 at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.

Wisconsin's annual Cannerymen and Fieldman's School is scheduled for the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., and will run from March 18 to 20.

Stocks and Shipments of Pitted Red Cherries

Shipments of canned pitted red cherries during January, 1942 were about one-third less than those of the same month last year. According to the Association's Division of Statistics, January, 1942 shipments of canned pitted red cherries came to 171,647 cases, compared with 244,933 cases during January, 1941. Stocks on February 1, 1942 were approximately one-third of the quantity held on February 1, 1941.

The following table presents shipments and stocks of No. 2's and No. 10's on certain dates:

	1940-41		1941-42	
	No. 2's	No. 10's	No. 2's	No. 10's
	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases
Stocks, February 1.....	668,410	361,466	216,090	139,952
Shipments for January.....	138,331	93,232	75,779	89,745
Shipments, July 1 to February 1....	1,322,128	906,514	703,687	808,779

In the table below are given detailed figures of February 1, 1942 stocks of pitted red cherries, by regions:

	No. 2's	No. 10's	Misc.	Total
	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases
New York and Pennsylvania:				
Stocks: sold not shipped.....	15,101	19,579	3,541	38,221
Stocks: unsold.....	24,832	22,752	6,118	53,702
Stocks: total.....	39,933	42,331	9,659	91,923
Shipments for January.....	13,204	22,836	3,424	39,464
Michigan, Wisconsin and Ohio:				
Stocks: sold not shipped.....	72,553	32,117	1,099	105,769
Stocks: unsold.....	97,864	32,072	6,236	136,172
Stocks: total.....	170,417	64,189	7,335	241,941
Shipments for January.....	60,621	53,060	1,440	115,121
Western States:				
Stocks: sold not shipped.....	4,721	19,340	3,191	27,252
Stocks: unsold.....	1,619	14,092	4,100	19,811
Stocks: total.....	6,340	33,432	7,291	47,063
Shipments for January.....	1,954	13,849	1,259	17,062
Total United States:				
Stocks: sold not shipped.....	92,375	71,036	7,831	171,242
Stocks: unsold.....	124,315	68,916	16,454	209,685
Stocks: total.....	216,690	139,952	24,285	380,927
Shipments for January.....	75,779	89,745	6,123	171,647

The above stocks report includes estimates for four firms not reporting.

Tennessee-Kentucky Cannerymen Elect Officers

Officers of the Tennessee-Kentucky Cannerymen Association, elected at their annual meeting on February 10, are the following:

President—A. J. English, Pulaski Canning Co., Pulaski, Tenn.; vice president—W. R. Craddock, Water Valley Canning Co., Water Valley, Ky.; and secretary-treasurer—C. Hays Hollar, Hollar Canning Co., Newbern, Tenn.

1942 Officers of State Secretaries Association

Officers of the State Secretaries Association re-elected for 1942 at the January convention are: President—William A. Free, secretary of the Pennsylvania Cannerymen Association; vice-president—E. M. Burns, secretary of the Northwest Cannerymen Association; secretary—Marvin P. Verhulst, secretary of the Wisconsin Cannerymen Association. In the listing of these officers in last week's LETTER, Mr. Verhulst's name was omitted, and Mr. Burns was incorrectly reported as secretary.